WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872

Amusements To-Day.
Booth's Theatre-Richar III.
Bowery Theatre-Witches of New York.
Fifth Avenue Theatre-Aricle 47. Olympic Theatre-Hampty Dumpty. Matters. St. James Theatre - McKvoy's Hibernicon. Matings Sam Sharpley's Minstrels - 105 Broadway. Steinway Hall - Concert. Tony Pastor's Opera House - City Life. Theatre Comique -Jim Crow Alive, Matinee, Union Square Theatre -The Vobes Family, Matine Wallack's Theatre - London Assurance. Wood's Museum-Ja-tipe. Matineg.

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For the accommodation of up town residents, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street Grand Opera Mouse, from S A. M. to S P. M.

The Election of Senator Ferry-A Liberal Victory.

The two houses of the Connecticut Legis lature meet to-day in joint convention to consummate the election of a United States Senator to serve in place of Senator Ferry, whose term expires on the 4th of March House gave Semator FERRY fourteen majority, while the Senate gave seven majority for Gov. HAWLEY. In the joint convention to-day, supposing the same relative strength to be preserved, FERRY's majority

will be seven. This is a cheering result. It not only returns to the Senate an able, independent, and most useful member, but it defeats and rebukes the GRANT Administration where its managers have regarded their success in this election as certain. More than this, it points most distinctly and impressively the way by which Liberal Republicans and Democrats united can win the Presidential contest and reform the Government.

This important event is brought about without any compromise of principle on either side. Senator FERRY is a Liberal Republican, and as such the Democrats in the Legislature support him. He has given them no special pledges. There is no bargain in the case. They take him for what he is, preferring his election to that of an avowed partisan of GRANT's misgovernment. In the same way the union of patriotic men of all parties, combining to put down corruption, nepotism, present-taking, and military supremacy, can save the country in November next.

Are the Democrats of the nation at large less patriotic and less wise than the Democrats in the Legislature of Connecticut! Will they commit the folly of rejecting the opportunity of supporting the Liberal Republican candidate for President and reelecting GRANT by bringing forward a straight ticket of their own? Had the Democrats of the Connecticut Legislature pursued this plan they would have adhered to Gov. English, whom they first nominated as their candidate for Senator, and the result would have been the addition of one more member to that subservient array which receives GRANT's orders in the Senate and labors to whitewash all the frauds and follies of his Administration. But such was not their temper, and such, from present appearances, will not be the temper of the Democracy of the Union. The combination of Liberals and Demo crats in Connecticut is a most encouraging indication that the Liberals and Democrats of the whole country will likewise combine to secure the election of Honest HORACE GREELEY.

Fraud Facilitated—Bad Organization of the Treasury Department.

The recent exposure of the free-and-easy manner in which George M. Robeson pays out the public money in violation of law has not only startled the country with its evidence of the incompetent and corrupt maladministration of the Navy Department, but it has also brought to light the fact that the accounting officers of the Treasury whose special duty it is to examine every claim presented to that Depart ment for allowance and to pass or reject it solely upon its legal merits, have eithe from sheer neglect of duty or indirect com plicity allowed the Treasury to be deprived claim. Had Dr. BRODHEAD, the Second Comptroller, faithfully examined the requisitions of the Secretary of the Navy in been paid in full, Robeson would either have been compelled to renounce and recall the fraud, or else exposure, official and unquestionable, would at once have followed upon his act.

Any one who has had occasion to transact important or extended business with the Treasury Department knows how loose and faulty its whole organization is The Secretary of the Treasury, the head of the Department, is nominally responsible for the acts of his subordinates; but strange as it may appear, there are bureau officers who claim to be not only equal to the Secretary himself, but superior, and who assume the right to disregard any direction he may give them. This position has long since been assumed by the Comptrollers and that it has Congressional sanction was betrayed in a recent Senate debate upon the SECOR fraud, when Mr. EDMUNDS ques tioned the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to overrule the action of the Se cond Comptroller, either in the case of tha fraud or in any other similar act of plunder In fact, though Mr. BOUTWELL has ordered Dr. BRODHEAD to abstain from any new transaction of the kind, that officer, if h complies with the order, will do so much more from fear of public exposure and denunciation than from regard for the

mandate of his nominal superior. The Treasury Department needs a thorough reorganization. Every bureau office should be placed under the control of the Secretary, and the final responsibility should rest upon him alone. No other member of the Cabinet should be permitted to come into direct contact with the auditing and accounting officers, and every doubtful question respecting requisitions from other departments should be settled by the Secretary's authority. If

Treasury by the heads of other departments, upon the Secretary alone should rest the responsibility of refusing to pay them; and if fraudulent requisitions are paid, to the Secretary alone the blame should be attached.

present Administration the heads of departments have been consulted in the appointment of the accounting officers whose duty it is to adjudicate upon the accounts of their respective offices. A remarkable illustration of this outrageous abuse was displayed in President GRANT's appointment of the Sixth Auditor, so called, whose duty it is to pass upon the accounts of the Post Office Department. Mr. BOUTWELL had promised that place to Mr. George W. McLellan, who had served for eight years as Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and had succeeded in defeating many attempted jobs, thus rendering himself obnoxious to the Ring that desired to control his office. In fact, as early as 1866 Gen. Grant himself, in an autograph letter to Postmaster-General RANDALL asked for Mr. McLellan's removal from office, assigning as a reason his (McLeL-LAN'S) "well-known radicalism and opposition to President Johnson;" and urging the appointment in his place of Gen. GILES A. SMITH, because he was "a conservative, and would add much strength to Mr. JOHN-

son's Administration, and was better acquainted with the wants of the great West than any New England man could possibly be." This letter of GRANT's remained on file at the Post Office Department on the 4th of March, 1869, but disappeared soon after. However, all attempts to oust Mr. McLellan proved unsuccessful until the incoming of GRANT, when the same Gen GILES A. SMITH, whom GRANT had recommended on account of his support of Johnson's Administration, was appointed to next. In the separate voting yesterday the McLellan's office, that gentleman being

> The removal of McLellan, against whose official competence and integrity no charge could be brought, and whose Republicanism had stood the test so well that it had been urged by GRANT as sufficient cause for his removal by RANDALL, naturally filled his friends with surprise and indignation. A large majority of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress protested against such treatment of a faithful officer, and asked that be should either be retained in his place or appointed to some other. Under these circumstances Mr. Boutwell, utterly ignorant of the real object of Mc-LELLAN's removal, promised him the position of Sixth Auditor; but as in that capacity he would have to pass upon the acts of the very officer to make way for whom he had himself been removed, and would have power to defeat the Ring which sought to control the contract office. Mr. CRESWELL, the new Postmaster-General, made a personal appeal to Mr. Bour-WELL not to appoint McLELLAN. In doing this he frankly declared that his reason for the request was that as an officer of the Treasury McLellan would be disagreeable

> to him. These facts exhibit in an interesting light the principle which has governed CRANT's Administration in selecting the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. For Mr. CRESWELL'S purpose a man was required who would impose no check upon the operations of the contract office, and who would pass the Chorpenning fraud and other similar claims against the Post Office Department when presented by Mr. Earle, Creswell's former law partner, who was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General in order that he might become sufficiently familiar with the routine of the Department to facilitate the presentation of such claims, and then resigned for that purpose. In the same way it was necessary that the Second Comptroller should be a man accessible to the influences directing the Navy Department under the administration of Robeson. Dr. BRODHEAD was kept in office because he was thought to be such a man; and the SECOR fraud, with its illegal payment of \$96,000 upon a claim already paid in full, was earried through without any difficulty on his part.

The organization of the Treasury Depart. ment is thus seen to be favorable to the depletion of the Treasury. With the exception of that branch known as the Secretary's Office, which is kept under the immediate control of Mr. Boutwell himself. it has been going from bad to worse under the GRANT Administration until, as the evidence in the SECOR swindle proves, no obstacle whatever exists to the wholesale plundering of the public money, provided the scheme be engineered by a Cabinet

Grant's Ingratitude toward the Repub-

lican Party. When GRANT was nominated for President four years ago he had no claim upon of a large sum upon a fraudulent, integal | the Republicans for that office. He had given no proof of statesmanship of any grade. Previous to the formation of the Republican party his life was so obscure favor of the Secons, bearing as they did that nobody knows whether he took the the evidence of fraud upon their face in slightest interest in politics of any sort. paying anew a claim which had already Throughout the six years immediately preceding the war, his vote for BUCHANAN is the solitary fact which enables us to infer that during this trying period in the history of the Republican party his sympathies were given, in his usual sluggish way, to the Pro-Slavery faction.

During the war nobody was able to find out whether Grant was a Democrator; Republican, or whether he had any opin ions at all on political subjects. Near the close of the war and immediately afterward, the highest military honors, coupled with large pecuniary gifts, were bestowed upon him as a reward for his services in the field. Thence onward he seemed to be a supporter of Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policy down to the time when Johnson accused him of duplicity and pre varication in matters pertaining to his temporary occupancy of the War Depart

In his small way GRANT then tried to play the rôle of a politician. After coqueting a while with the Democrats for a Pre sidential nomination, he ultimately fell into the hands of the Republicans and took a nomination from them, and for the reason, as has since turned out, that some unauthorized persons had promised him that if he would do so he should be reelected for a second term. Unawage of the existence of such a bargain, the Republi cans triumphantly elected Grant in 1868.

Having received the Presidency from the Republican party in the face of such a political record, and without any valid claim upon their suffrages, one would sup pose that GRANT would have felt bound by every motive of gratitude and honor to so conduct his administration as to keep that party united, and thus maintain its supre-

macy in the nation. Macy in the nation.

This he done this? Has he tried to do it? the same time his office and self-respect—if not arm, it would cut a cast from gumboat in two without making it leak. The Toledo blade that

fraudulent requisitions are made upon the Far from 14 By his selfish greed, his shameless nepotism, his teleration of corruption, his disregard of the Constitution and the laws, his oppressive treatment of the South, his muddled and cowardly foreign policy, his relentless war on many of the oldest and ablest Republicans in the It is a well-known fact that under the country, and his reckless use of patronage and the bayonets of the army to force his renomination, he has rent asunder the generous party which trusted him, and brought it to the very verge of ruin.

In a word, the ingratitude of GRANT to ward the Republican party is one of the foul blots that disgrace his political career.

What Grant is This?

Another humiliation for Americans is in prospect in England, where a law case will shortly bring before the courts some very disagreeable exposures in relation to the Little Emma Mining Company. This is the company with which our Minister, Gen. SCHENCK, is so unpleasantly identified.

A bill has been filed by Mr. EDWARD DA-VIS against WILLIAM PARK and HENRY BAXTER, American residents in London. that seeks to restrain PARK from parties with certain shares of the Emma Company, or receiving dividends on them; and lemands an account of all dealings under the joint adventure of the plaintiff and defendants in respect of putting the mine on the English market. It prays especially that the one hundred thousand pounds paid to Albert Grant may be disallowed: and the question is, who is this Albert GRANT?

Mr. M. D. CONWAY writes to the Cincinnati Commercial that no mention of Gen. SCHENCK is made in the bill, but that he is told on authority of the plaintiff's counsel that SCHENCK's relation to the company. from first to last, will be laid before the public. In London the feeling against Gen. Schenck for his scandalous use of his official position to benefit a stock-jobbing speculation is very strong, and it is intimated there that the disclosures that will be made in the courts will prove anything but agreeable to Americans, or their Minister at St. James's.

The demand for an account of the dealings in respect of putting the mine on the English market is particularly suggestive The management of the State Department, at home and abroad, under GRANT's administration, has been enough to make every high-spirited American blush for his country. But with a convicted bribe-taker and the paid agent of Spanish slave traders as the actual dictators of its most important action, it would have been folly to expect anything better from it.

In Mississippi the name by which the Litteral condidate for Produced in a known is OLD HONESTY. It is a very correct

The United States Supreme Court has given a decision which is intended to define the American doctrine as to the relations of Church and State. The case before the court was that o a Presbyterian church in Louisville which had ecome divided through old troubles relating to slavery and the civil war. After various pro-ceedings before the established tribunals of the Church-the Presbytery, the Synod, and the General Assembly—the dispute was taken into the courts; first into the State courts of Kenucky, and afterward to the United States Circuit Court; the decisions in the State courts being all in favor of one party, and in the United States Court of the other. Finally the case was rought before the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided, substantially, that no court has power to interfere with the action of the General Assembly, which is the supreme judicatory of the Presbyterian Church. Its decisions, whether right or wrong, must be accepted as final in all church matters, and civil whether, under the constitution of the Church, the Assembly has jurisdiction over cases brought the rules and precedents of the Church. From this it would appear that in any church the decision of the ecclesiastical judicatory which is recognized as of the highest authority, cannot be overruled by any civil court. Whether this decision would apply in the case of the follows: Roman Catholic Church, of which the supreme head is in a foreign country, is a question which may yet afford room for argument. In the case of the Louisville church, the anti-slavery party is the one which is sustained by this decision, which confirms the action of the General As-

In its new capacity as a Grant organ, the Evening Post gives a list of Presidential candidates, including the following names:

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Independent.
JAMES BLACK, Temperance.
DANIEL PRAFT, Peripatetic.
VICTORIA C. WOODBULL, WOMEN Suffrage To these should be added USFLESS S. GRANT, Present-Taker, who, if Dr. GREELEY's nominaion is confirmed by the Democrats, won't have

many more votes than DANIEL PRATT, and will be left far behind by the lightning TRAIN.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that 40,000 to 80,000 souls, and situated in the South of Russia, near Berdiansk, propose removing in a body, either to the United States or to Canada, n order to escape from the obligations of military service, which is repugnant to their religious belief. Their teaching is very simple, and in many respects resembles that of the Quakers. The sect was founded in the Low Countries. about the imiddie of the state on the century, by MENNO SARONES, a schismatic Catholic priest, who organized his followers into "Communes of God," and "poor and defenceless brother hoods." After the death of MENNO they emiwere threatened with expatriation on account o their refusal to serve in the army. They suffered annoyance and persecution from time to time, and in 1786 they accepted an invitation from CATHABINE II. and emigrated to Russia and settled on the lower Dnieper. By their industry they have made the once barren steppes to blossom like the wheat fields of California They use machinery in their agriculture, and are large raisers of stock. They also have in activity cloth mills, water and grist mills, dyeing and printing works. Notwithstanding that on of the conditions on which they emigrated to Russia was perpetual exemption from military service, they are now, however, to be compelled to furnish conscripts. They therefore propos

nanufacturing is not over-estimated, they would be very desirable immigrants for any country. We have the highest authority that a prophet is without honor in his own country, and it appears that Mr. SARGENT of California is n the same predicament. It is not, however, so ar as we can learn, either his knowledge of pres nt or future things or his godliness that stands the way of SARGENT'S acceptance among his stituents. On the contrary, they try to con et him with bargain and corruption, for which y burn him in effigy, and lay other grievances his door. The Stockton Independent says hat the President made a grave mistake in ap nting T. B. SHANNON as Collector of the Port San Francisco, but excuses him on the ground that he was led into the error by SARGENT. The on Francisco Morning Call says it is stated that HANNON secured several votes for SARGENT by omising places in the Custom House. The cramento Union says that SHANNON is not a ness mandout a politician of the short-hal ol, and that he was elected Speaker of the ARGENT Senator. From all of which it would m that just at this time SARGENT is about as generally repudiated by his constituency as it would be possible for a man to be and retain at

to seek homes beyond the sea. If their skill in

JOHN ARRIVES IN TOLEDO.

AFFECTING STORY OF THE TOLEDO ABELARD AND HELOISE. Love's Young Dream-The Appointment-A

Heartless Rival-The Patal Banana Skin-"Look! Look! Alas, How Drunk!"-A Terrible and Deadly Revenge. rrespondence of The Sun.

Tolebo, Spring, 1872.-Toledo was born on the banks of the Maumee river, in Lucas county, Ohio, in the year 1831. The first black watnut Infant, born in Africa, was named Lucas, Lucas is an excellent name for colored males, In 1836, Toledo was big enough to wear a high at, and have wards, and become a city, which it did, to the intense delight of all those people who derive immense enjoyment from being called citizens. This is a natural failing. I knew at least one case of unnatural failing there. The cuss didn't pay but twenty cents, legal tender, on the dollar. It was so very tender I found

It tough to have to take it. The young females of Toledo think that in style and general get up they beat any young fe-males outside of Toledo. General Getup is the greatest General that resides in Toledo.

To-day, I saw a pitiable sight. It was a plant digenous to the soil-a young woman so cross eved that it takes two streaks of lightning to make her see one. It is a sad commentary upon one of the worst crimes of the age, flirting. She tried to look at a man in the ¡Island House and the Oliver House at the same time, and her father is now in straitened circumstances, from trying to get those eyes straight again.

AMPHIBIOUS FEMALES. The females are amphibious. I called on one. he was out. Says I, "Tell her John called." John-son?" asked the servant. "No, Sunhn." I replied. Then I found she was in. She told a fib. I consider her a fair specimen of the sex. So I call 'em am-fib-ious, which is better

than to be impecunious.

In wet weather Toledo is the wettest place I ever saw. The birds carry umbrellas. orses and cows wear hair overcoats, and the people get so accustomed to wearing rubbers, that they actually play rubbers in the house nights. I was requested to keep whist about

The citizens of Toledo are just as fond of putting victuals into that aperture beneath the nasal organ as any citizens I ever saw. I came into juxtaposition with one of 'em to-day. He looked as wise as the second lieutenant of a atsup factory. He was raising the market price of lamb chops. They were disappearing down his throat awful fast, when I propounded a ueer-y. Says I, " Prize medal destroyer of masdeated infantile sheep, why are you like some winter gloves?" He said he'd give it up. "Because you're lamb lined," says I.

He waited long enough for it to settle, then he proposed an agricultural conundrum. Said he, in a voice like a cross between the whoopingcough and the upper gallery of a sneeze, taking up an apple core, "Did you ever see a larger core han that ?" "Core," said I, " that ain't much of a core. I have seen a core so large that that core would be alongelde of it like a peanut compared o a watermelon." Then he asked me what most winning manner, that it was a drum corps His lease for eating expired just here. With his napkin he wiped the eye on the starboard side of his nose, then he told me the story of

THE TOLEDO ABELARD AND RELOISE. Once, in fact twice, a man lived here. He darned mean. He kept a store, and he sold ready made hens' eggs and got rich. He had a daughter, and she was a ready maid, too. She was like her father's cane. She had a golden head. Her eyes were so bright that when she pecred through the mists of the future she always started a rainbow some furlongs ahead. She wore long furs, too, for she was cradled in the lap of luxury. She was sweeter than ten custard pies, eight barrels of sugar, and eleven pounds of gum-drops mixed. She was so sweet that she ate ripe peaches for pickles, and s bright that she had to carry a sunshade in the house to keep from putting the rest of the family's eyes out and scorching the food. Ye gods, a female like that made cast-iron, scoured once a week. and put upon an umbrella stand, would be exqueeze-it. She had a lover. It was a man. He knew that her coffee had never been sweetened before it, or whether its action is in conformity with the lessons of adversity, and he knew in his inmost soul that it was diluted with the milk of human kindness. Um! um! how that man did love that female. But the path of true love never did run smooth, and he got stuck in a mud puddle before he got half way over it, as

> A robust man of crimson hue saw this female To see, was to gaze, and to gaze was to love He swore an inward swear that she should be his, and he hers, even though he had to take her father out a classifier with him, and dunn him overboard, and though he had to shoot his rival with a wine bottle loaded with grape shot.

TWAS NICH. A real warm couple stood in the pale, cold moonbeans. Their lips touched, and there was a sound like a cow hauling its hoof out of the mud. A female voice said; "Alfred, dear Alf, remember at 7 to-morrow night, precisely, or 1 will never forgive you." (She wanted to go to the circus.) He said: "Fannie, dear Fan. I will be here."

In the shade of a tree stood the man who was to knock this circus business endways. As they parted, he said: "Ahal!" twice, then dashed into the thickening gloom. After he had dashed into the thickening gloom. After he had dashed into the thickening gloom, he dashed after his rival cuss. He followed him to his bone. He raised the window, and he stole his boots. He took those boots home, and then and there he perpetrated a crine unparalleled in the ranals of history. He deciderately took a saddle Rock banana skin mid he haft-sowil knil howled those boots with that banana skin. with that banana skin.

The Terrible Discovery.

"Twas night. The golden stars were winking at each other (above you will see the stars). The moon was showing her maa to an admiring world. Grasshoppers had grass hopped for the last time that day. The bullfrogs were singing their evening hymns, and the cats were warding their evening hymns, and the cats were warding their evening hims too. Nothing was working, save the emptyings in the buckwheat cake jar. A young tenale, dressed to kill, stood leaning against a door post. She was wringing her hands, and yelling, "Cruel, cruel work." Par better had she been at her crochet, crochet work. The grease on her golden locks would have brought ten cents for soap fat. Only have stuck a wick into it, and she'd been a candle. She was wicked enough without it. A shadow stole across her path. "Iwas a he shadow, it said, them. She ahemmed back for she owned a patent hemmer. It advanced steathily, and exchaimed. "Why, Fannie!" She advanced with a cat-like tread, and ejaculated, "Why, Doc," (it was a dry Doc.) She spoke one minute—subject, the instability of man—then they both crooked el-bows and gilded into the thickening gloom. This makes three in the thickening gloom.

A form—a male form—approaching. It slides, and slips, and shuffles along, tumbling over lampposts and mackerel barreis. Doc says to Fannie, "See there, look! look! alas, how drunk." She shrunk back and clutched boc's arms more closely, and then exclaimed, "Tis, tain't! 'tain't, 'tis! my long lost Alfred. "Yes, and drunk as thunder," cred boc.

Twas night again, Alfred was being kicked fit he stoop by Doc. and Miss Fannie's father. as thunder, 'cried Doc.

"Twas night again. Alfred was being kicked off the stoop by Doc. and Miss Fannie's father, assisted by Miss Fannie. A few months after Doc. led his blushing bride, with a string of blushing bridesmaids, to the blushing altar. Then he took her to her new home, a bran new house with a tank of water in the top that held a thousand gallons.

A DEADLY REVENGE.

Time rolled on without wheels. Months flew by without wings. Alf. thought his legs had gin out. Three tumbles to a yard was his gait, the only gafe to a yard he owned. One day he sat upon the grass plot bemoaning his sad fate,

they eat handbills—sent by some fairy hand approached and chewed all the bottoms of his boets off, and on arising he found himself restored to health. He swore to be avenged for these banna skins. He dressed himself in the disguise of his lost love's uncle. He visited her one cold, blasty night. He was invited to make her horse his home till morning. In the dead of night he arose, He drew forth a huge auger, and he stood upon a table and bored through the wall overhead right into that awful tank of water. With one wild shrick, which was its last, the pent-up waters rushed forth, and drowned the whole kit and kaboodle of 'em. Not a vestige of the house remains, and I have just been around to see it."

"Is that all?" I asked the Toledo man. He said it was.

"Welh." I replied, "it's enough," and I left him to buy some more lamb chops.

NASHY.

sheet. Reds have sheets, and sheet. Toledo has a blade. What would Toledo do without a blade? The original Toledo blade was mad of steel so highly tempered that when it got made, and was wielded by a ponderous a coat tron guidoat in two

lives here now ain't made of steal. They use it to carve up politics.

I visited a sick man yesterday. He wasn't well. He was like the boy said when he fell through the ice—too thin. He was full of spirits. He had the Toledo murnps. He had imbibed a grain toor much whiskey, and his head was swelled. His pulse beat so that we laid pennies on his wrists, and they flopped over so that we had-and-tailed for tods. I won. When I left him I said, "Bill, let's see your tongue." He ran it out, and it was so long I thought it was on a reel, and I said, "That will do; don't unwind any more." Then I told him, "it wasn't furred much." "Who in thunder wants it furred," he shouted. "I'm hot enough without having my tongue furred."

There is a man resides in Toledo, who is such a wiry fellow he has advertised in the Toledo Biach for sealed proposals to furnish first-class material to start a rat-trap factory.

Eva ewers.

Eva ewers.

John.

EXCITEMENT IN CLINTON HALL. The Mercantile Library Association in Session-A Breezy Discussion Over the Sun-day Question.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held in the reading room of Clinton Hall last evening. The President, Mr. A. W. Sherman, and the various officers of the Association read their several reports, which were ordered printed. The following embraces their substance :

The total receipts for the year ending April 30 amount to \$68,099.33; the expenditures to \$62,-125.63; leaving a balance of \$5,973.65. The present number of volumes in the library is 137,203, and the number of members 12,359,

As soon as the reports were read Mr. Lloyd rose and moved the adoption of the following

The motion was seconded, and Mr. Green sprang to his feet and moved to amend by striking out the word "prompt." In his remarks he said

out the word "prompt." In his remarks he said that many of the Directors had been opposed to opening the library.

"Name 'em," shouted a voice.

Mr. Green—Charles F. Allan is one of them.
Mr. Allan—That's false! I've always been in favor of opening the reading room on Sunday.

Mr. Green repeated the accusation and detailed a long conversation he had once had with the gentleman on the subject.

Mr. Allan sprang up very much excited. He turned on Mr. Green and said: "I didn't tell you anything of the kind. Gentlemen, what he's staled here to-night is entirely false."

The discussion began to be exciting. A dozen members rose and claimed the floor. Cries of "Question! question" were added to the general hubbub. The question was put and the amendment lost.

Discussion was now opened on the original resolution. It waxed warm. When the excite-

amendment lost.

Discussion was now opened on the original resolution. It waxed warm. When the excitement was at its height. Mr. W. F. T. Chapman gained the floor. He said:

"I move to strike out from the resolution all after the word resolved."

The motion was put and carried amid loud cheers from the members.

After a vote of thanks to the contract. After a vote of thanks to the officers for their necent management during the past year, the

A TARRYTOWN PARRICIDE.

Justice McMara Shot by his Son-The Boy Taken to White Plains Jail and the Fa-

ther Dying. About 10 o'clock on Monday night John McMara, 16 years old, shot, and it is feared fa-tally wounded, his father, Patrick McMara, a Justice of the Peace in Tarrytown. A Sun reporter saw the precocious youth yesterday, shortly after his commitment to the White Plains jail. He is a very repulsive-looking lad, and is remarkably stoical. The reporter found great difficulty in inducing the boy to speak. He stood pouting like a child when questioned in regard to the difficulty.

From what the reporter could glean, it appears that about a week ato he ran away from home and went to Peekskill, returning on Sunday night. His father reprimanded him severely for his misconduct, and threatened to send him to the House of Refuge if he did not reform. Monday afternoon Mr. McMara again used strong language to his son, who paid little regard to what was said, and pounted around till after dark. About the hour named Mr. McMara went into the back yard. As soon as he was out of the house John took his father's seven shooter from a bureau drawer and followed him. As the old gentleman, who had been out about five minutes, turned toward the house the young rascal aimed at his father and fired.

The ball took effect in his breast, crashed itself through the sternum, and buried itself in the left lung. Although; grievously wounded, Mr. McMara sprang upon the boy just as he was preparing to fire again, wrenched the wears Plains jail. He is a very repulsive-looking lad.

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The ball took effect in his breast, crashed itself through the sternum, and burled itself in the lift lung. Althought grievously wounded, Mr. McMara now lies in a very precarious condition. The ball cannot be found, and at intervals he womits blood. He is about 45 years old, and is a gentleman respected by everybody.

THE TORGH OF THE LANGUAGE.

THE TORCH OF THE INCENDIARY. A Plague of Fire Bugs Visiting Newburgh-The Police Baffled.

respondence of The Sun NEWBURGH, May 13 .- A "fire bug" or bugs" seem to roam at large in this city. Inforts of the police to apprehend the scoundrel scoundrels are in vain. Recently an ico house Washington street, the property of James Taggart, was fired, and entirely consumed. The ollowing night another ice house, adjoining the one spoken of above, was set afire, and destroyed.

Two or three nights subsequent to the above,

a two-story frame house on Laight street, unoc-cupied, and owned by Hugh Douglass, was fired, and partially destroyed. A day or two after the first fire Mr. Douglass's house was discovered on first fire Mr. Douglass's house was discovered on fire again, and this time destroyed. About ten days age Mr. Richard Dickson, who resides on Washington street, was awakened in the night by smoke entering his sleeping apariment. A hole had been bored with an auger through the stiling of the house, and the same filled with tar and other combustible substances, and a match tracked to be the was seen extinguished, but it was scarcely put out when Mr. Dickson discovered the adjoining dwelling on fire. This also he extinculshed with considerable difficulty. These two dwellings are in the middle of a row of frame dwellings, and had the fire got under headway before discovered, great damage would have ensued. neer neadway before discovered, great dam-e would have ensued. On Saturday night last, at 12 o'clock, a two-organic dwelling house on the grounds of Patrick's Cemetery, and belonging to that turch, broke out in flame and was entirely conof the building was untennfed. There is ago, on Saturday night, an attempt was a go, on Saturday night, an attempt was to burn down the same building, but the ras discovered in time and the flames existed. The untenunted buildings seem to be prey upon which the "fire bug" or "incline to light. With the exception of lickson's dwelling and the one adjoining, ere unoccupied at the time of their defion.

THE MOUNTAIN FIRES.

Immense Destruction of Logs and Timber-liawks Mountain a Complete Descri-The Fire within Six Feet of a Powder House. HANCOCK, N. Y., May 13 .- Extensive fire are raging in the mountains around this village. Immense quantities of lumber, bark, and wood have been destroyed. Peake & Botsford's stean aw mill on Pease Brook is burned, together with large quantity of bark and over a million feet a large quantity of bark and over a million feet of herslock logs. Joel Lakin estimates his losa in timber and fences destroyed at \$1,000. B. Thomas loses 1,000 railroad ties.

Thomas loses 1,000 railroad ties.

Hawks Mountain is a complete desert. The Midland Tunnel contractors, Messrs. Stevens & Bennet, succeeded in saving their buildings by the greatest exertions. The fire reached a point within six feet of their powder house, which contained 700 barrels of blasting powder.

The loss to various parties in standing timber is impossible to estimate, as the fires are still raging; and unless we have rain, many more buildings and mills must burn, as "back-firing" is almost impossible, owing to the high winds. Several of these fires are supposed to have been the work of a city chap, who "wanted to see hew the mountains would look on fire."

PORT JERVIS, May 14.-Reports from Chihester, Ulster county, say that the mountain fires there are three miles in length, and that olrds and game are fleeing before the flames. Birds and game are fleeing before the flames. The sight at night is represented as being grand beyond description. On Friday all day the smoke was so dense that the sun was obscured, and the united efforts of 150 mcn alone saved the village of Chichester. The atmosphere was so hot that at times they had to throw themselves face downward to avoid suffocation. The greatest anxiety is felt for rain.

Fires on Long Island. A fire in the woods near Yaphank yes terday consumed about eighty acres of timber.

The Forest Fires in Pennsylvania. SCRANTON, Pa., May 14.—The fires in the woods in this vicinity are still reging in many quarters, destroying west amounts of lumber and timber. A number of barns, small houses, &c., have been destroyed in the vicinity of Moscow and Lenigh Falls. A BANK CASHIBR'S SUICIDE.

The Shot Heard in the Merchants' Hotel on Monday Night-The Night Discovery-A Friend's Grief.

A very quiet and unassuming middleaged man arrived at the Merchants' Hotel in Cortlandt street last Saturday night and registered his name as L. P. M. Spencer of Oil City, Penn. He paid for a week's board and was shown to a room on the third floor. During Sunday and Monday he was frequently out and in, apparently attending to some business, but the nature of it was unknown to those in the use. He conversed with none, maintaining a studied reserve.

tired to his room, after giving directions con-cerning a quantity of clothes which he wished get him out of patience, and the next minute sent to the laundry. An hour later, as Mrs. was as mad as a March hare, pounding his desk Schenck, wife of William G. Schenck, proprietor | and ordering members to take their seats. He of the Hotel, was about to retire she heard a said that at this stage of the session of report as of a pistol shot, and said to her hus- previous Legislatures it had been customary to

"Will, that's a pistol shot." "Oh, no," said he, "I guess not," and nothing

hotel heard the noise produced by the shot. John Dowling, the night watchman, while going his rounds about 12:30 o'clock, saw a light in Mr. Spencer's room, and as it is contrary to the rules of the hotel for the guests to use the gas after midnight, he tapped on the door and called after midnight, he tapped on the door and called to the occupant of the room. No answer was returned. He then procured a small table, upon which he stood and looked through the transom, seeing Mr. Spencer lying on the bed in his shirt and pantaloons, apparently smoking a pipe. He again called to the guest, but no answer was returned. At last, suspecting something wrong, he burst open the door and beheld the lifeless body of Mr. Spencer. Blood was oozing from a wound just back of the right ear, and in his right hand was a small-sized Derringer. Information was sent to the police and a Coroner was summoned.

Mr. Schenck, when informed that one of his guests had committed suicide, at once took measures to find out who he was by telegraphing to Oil City. He received a dispatch from the President of the First National Bank of that city saying that the deceased gentlemen's relatives were living in Castleton, near Rutland, Vt. Mr. Schenck telegraphed there and received an answer from Mr. Spencer's brother, to the effect that he would come at once to this city and take charge of the remains.

Mr. Schenck made every effort to discover any

of amnesty would probably attempt then to strike out the original bill, and keep the Amnes-

After some discussion Mr. Trumbull moved to amend the pending amendment by adding the Supplemental Civil Rights bill. [Laughter.] Mr. Trumbull said he would vote against the

The motion to add the Amnesty bill was then jected—yeas 22, nays 23.
Mr. Sumner then offered the Civil Rights bill

After debate Messrs. Hamlin and Sheri an appealed to Mr. Sunner to withdraw the amendment, and he withdrew it.

Mr. Morton offered an amendment troviding that in cities of twenty thousand inhactness or more the Supervisors of Elections, provided for in the bill, shall receive compensation. Agreed to

Mr. Casserly (Dem., Cal.) moved an amendment reducing the fees of the Supervisors or Deputy Marshals fifty per cent. Lost.

Mr. Casserly offered another amendment providing that appointments of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals under the act shall be made only in writing and upon the written recommendation of not less than two voters of the precinct. Lost. mendation of not less than two voters of the precinct. Lost.

Mr. Casserly offered an amendment providing that no Supervisor or Deputy Marshal appointed under the act shall have authority to call out or direct troops or militia. Lost.

Mr. Casserly offered an amendment providing that no person shall be appointed a Supervisor who is not a qualified voter in the district or who is not a qualified voter where he precinct which he is appointed, or a Deputy Marsh and is not a qualified voter where he reside. Assess to 17 mays.

NASHVILLE, May 14.—Three races, all of them eresting, were run over the Blood Horse Association urse to-day. The first race was the most exciting ourse to day. The first race was the most exciting ver ran in Tennessee. It was for the Railroad Stake or green three-year-olds that had not appeared in put

There were twenty entries for this race, and nine arted. The judges could not give all the horses their

proper positions.

The second race was a two-mile dash for the Association purse of \$520, and was won by Nathan Oaks, beating Berney Williams, Bay Tom, Morlacchi, Graham McNairy, and Matthews's ch. f. by Jack Maione, Ting. \$42.

The thref race was a mile and a quarter dash for the Association purse of \$150, and was won by Arizona, beating saily Newton, Wanderer, Pratt's ch. f., Keno, and Yenturer. Time, 2145.

The attendance at Fleetwood yesterday afternoon was large. Grace Bertram was the prime favorite before the start. Intense excitement prevailed among

TIME. Quarter. Half Mile.

Justice to Col. Whitley. To the Editor of The San.

SIR: Having seen a notice in The Sun that suit was about to be commenced against Col. Whitley by one Gabriel Chierre of 109 Greene street, for false imprisonment, extortion, and assault, and as I was the attorne ment, extortion, and assault, and as I was the attorney who defended Chierre on his examination before Commissioner Shields, I desire, in justice to Col. Whitley, to state that Chierre was arrested on a cherge of passing two counterfeit notes in payment for a horse, the owner of the animal being the combisinant. A proper warrant and commissioner in the case, and the bulk were shown to be counterfeit. Chierre was discharged because the prosecution failed to show any aculty knowledge on the part of my client.

101. It hitley, personally, had nothing whatever to do was discharged occause the prosecution fathed to show any guilty knowledge on the part of my client.

Col. Whitley, personally, had nothing whatever to do with the case, nor do I believe that any of his men re-ceived a dollar from Chierre. There were no costs paid by Mr. Chierre in the matter, unless he means my fee, which amounted to nearly the sum alleged to have been paid out by him, viz. 350.

ROBERT N. WAITE, 5 Beckman st.

NEW YOES, May 14, 1872.

The Telegraph and Messenger, of Macon, says that in Georgia Grant will monopolize the votes of the negroes, the bondholders, and the officeholders, and that none of these three classes will vote for Greeley. If this be so, it is evident that the Georgia negroes are

destitute of all sense of gratitude. The Memphis Avalanche says that Greeley and Brown will carry Tennessee by eighty thousand

END OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF BOTH HOUSES LAST EVENING

Scramble among Members to get their Bills Ahead - The Closing Scenes - Important Measures which Falled Speaker Smith the Greatest Failure of all.

ALBANY, May 14 .- The temper of both Houses this morning indicated that they were determined, if possible, to close up all business to-day and adjourn sine die. Bills were rushed through in the most rapid manner, without the least consideration, notwithstanding the con-About 10 c'clock on Monday evening he rerush bills through without due consideration, but he did not intend that this should be the case this session. Notwithstanding his intenmore was thought of it. No one else in the tions, however, the House refused to pay any attention to his lectures, and a perfect Babel of confusion reigned to the end. The lobbyista came in upon the floor of the House and buttonholed members persistently, while members who were anxious to get through certain bills were running about the chamber seeking to get votes pledged for them, and sending up resolutions, endeavoring to push their bills ahead.

were running about the chamber seeking to great for the greate to use the gas the first midnight, he tapped on the door and called to the occupant of the room. No answer was shich he stood and looked through the transon, seeing Mr. Spencer lying on the bed in his shirt and partaloons, apparently smoking a pipe. He gain called to the guest, but no answer was relief to the greatest of the period of the greatest shad committed with the shoot shade of the right ear, and in his air and the shade of the right ear, and in his air and the shade of the right ear, and in his air and was as small-lead Derringer. Information of the period of the such as a small-lead between the same of his guests had committed suicide, at once took measures to find out who he was by telegraphic measures to find out who he was by telegraphic resident of the First National Hank of that the would come at once to this city and take the would come at once to this city and take that he would come at once to this city and take harded the part of the common sool of the such that he would come at once to this city and take that he would come at once to this city and take he would come at once to this city and take the body embalmed, and was indefatigable in his efforts ao make all the necessary arrangements for its transportation and care. Late in the evening a friend of the deceased Mr. Spencenents for its transportation and care, Late in the evening a friend of the deceased Mr. Spencenents for its transportation and care, Late in the evening a friend of the deceased Mr. Spencenents for its transportation and care, Late in the evening a friend of the deceased Mr. Spencenents for its transportation and care, Late in the evening a friend of the deceased Mr. Spencenents for its transportation and care, Late in the evening a friend of the deceased Mr. Spencenents for its transportation and care, Late in the evening a friend of the deceased Mr. Spencenents for its transportation and care, Late in the evening a friend of the deceased Mr. Spencenents for

THE CASE OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reported this morning in the case of Judge McCunn. They claim that the charges of mai and corrupt conduct in office have been fully sustained by the evidence, and recommend that the testimony, with the report and all the papers in the case, be sent to the Governor, to be by him sent to the Senate, with such recommendations as he may think proper. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted. It was signed by all of the Judiciary Committee except Mr. Tilden, who had left for Rochester. The Bar Association also concurred in this disposal of the case. THE CASE OF JUDGE M'CUNN.

he case.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation
have spent several weeks in investigating the
dieged Quarantine abuses. They claim to have alleged Quarantine abuses. They claim to have found great corruptions existing, and reported by a bill to rectify them. Mr. Alvord, however, since the appointment of Dr. Vanderpoel as Health Officer, has strenuously opposed the passage of the bill, claiming that Dr. Vanderpoel did not want it passed, but was desirous of having things left in their present shape, in order that he might be able to demonstrate to the citizens of New York that the Quarantine could be honestly and efficiently conducted under the old system at a great reduction in expense. He this stem at a great reduction in exp

system at a great reduction in expense. He this morning succeeded in killing the bill.

THE PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Flelds this morning succeeded in getting through the bill authorizing the raising of \$750,-00 for the purpose of carrying on the improvements of the parks and public places in the city of New York. This will ensure the prosecution and completion of the work already begun on the parks, and give employment to several thousand laborers.

Twenty-six Republican members of the House, who are supposed to represent the Administration strength in the Assembly, to day presented speaker Smith with a silver to a set which cost \$550. Among the signers is Rush C. Hawkins. The movement has been on foot for several weeks, and after persistent drumming and coaxing the above number of gentlemen succumbed.

weeks, and after persistent drumming and coas-ing the above number of gentlemen succumbed e pressure.
Senate to-day refused to confirm the nonsenate to-day refused to be Insurance Sutendent in the place of Mr. Miller, resigned.
will make Mr. George Church, son of the

the fusite, Superintendent until the next egislature convenes. The Brooklyn Health bill, after having been mended so us to meet the objections of the overnor, by making the department a city intended a county institution, passed the Assembly and has gone to the Governor. The Charles and Correction bill was called from the table his morning by Mr. Morton and wavended by taking it a county bureau [Instead of all was not become the county of the county bureau [Instead of all was not be table to the county bureau [Instead of all was

this morning by Mr. Morton and smended by making it a county bureau instead of city, and giving the appointment of Commissioners to county officials. The bill was then passed.

Both houses took a recess from 1.31 until 3 o'clock. Immediately upon re-assembling the Senate passed a resolution to adjourn sine die at 6 P. M. if the House should concur. When it came down to the Assembly the way that body concurred showed that it was very happy to do so. Then a scramble began among members to get their bills ahead, while those who were out of the woods amused themselves by firing bundless of paper, hats, &c, at each other.

The citizens of Albany came pouring into the Chamber and crammed it full in anticipation of the row which had been prophesied by many, but the members were evidently too happy at the idea of getting away to quarrel on any pretence. At 5 o'clock the Speaker called Jacobs to the chair. This was done for the purpose of not embarrassing members with his presence when resolutions of thanks came to be offered. Mr. D. B. Hilli offered the customary resolution of thanks to the Speaker, and it was adopted, with a few dissenting voices. Then the usual resolutions in relation to the officers and members of the House were passed.

The New Commissioners of Emigration.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Speaker then returned to the chair and the reading of bills was resumed. Among the bills passed was the one reorganizing the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. The new Commissioners are Hugh Gardner, Daniel Mancer, Wisner Townsend, Frederick German, Alex H. Stuart, Andrew M. Leggett, and Alex W, 4arvey.

darvey.

Mr. Campbell made a desperate struggle to get Mr. Campbell made a desperate struggle to get the Committee on Cities discharged from the consideration of Senator O'Brien's bill author izing the Common Council to fix the pay of laborers on the public works of New York city. Objection, which at this time was fatal, was made by Mr. Pell and I. D. Brown. The last men on their feet were Campbell, Fields, Jacobs, and Moseley, endeavoring to get this bill out of the committee in order that it might be passed, but the Cayunga statesman would not withdraw his objection. His statesman-like reason was mebody had objected to a r

Elmira.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Governor convened the Senate in extra session immediately after adjournment, to try the charges against Judge Frindle of Chenango and Judge McCann. The Senate met this eveliging. It has been a senate met the seveliging of the Prindle and his counsel appeared, and also the prosecuting attorney. After a short hearing the Senate adjourn d until Wednesday, the 22d inst. It will then proceed with this case. No definite time was fixed for taking action in the charges against Judge McCunn, the papera in whose case were sent to the Senate by the Governor this aftermoon.

The Governor has not yet signed the New York charter, and the prevailing impression to-shight is that he will not. Among the measures which failed to be acted upon by the Legislature were the Police Justices bill, the Harbor Masters and Port Wardens bill, the Bleecker Street Railroad Extension, Cross Pown Cary's Road, and many others. EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENAT